



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ECONOMICAL USE OF SPACE.

BY ROSE SEELYE-MILLER.

THERE is a double house, or, if you will call it so, there are two houses in New York that illustrate the economical use of space better than anything else that has come within my notice. These houses are built upon a lot that is but five feet in width. Now what could be done with a house of this width? This question has been admirably answered, and the space seems far greater than it is by the use of bay windows as extensions. The lot is one hundred and four feet in length and five feet in width, and faces upon Lexington Avenue. The house is built of pressed brick and ornamented with white marble, and has, moreover, several rows of decorative tiles running up the front, so that in front the appearance is rather imposing than otherwise. There are three extensions by means of bay windows, and this gives a space of nearly ten feet in width inside. There are a great many windows. The houses each—for, although built as one, there really are two—have front doors in the central bay; a hall runs from this to the bay at either end, and this has a dimension of eighteen feet in length by nearly ten feet in width; beyond this a small room is found. The rooms on the upper story are similar to those upon the ground floor, thus giving comfortable amount of available space; there are five good-sized rooms, five closets, five stairways, and five passageways. The furniture was chosen with a direct view to occupying its position, and so the space seems greater than it is. The rooms are handsomely finished and furnished, the bedrooms have folding-beds and other furniture. The owner valued this five-foot strip at between ten and fifteen thousand dollars; another man, who did not own it but wished to, valued it at much less, although he wished it for a frontage for a row of apartment houses that he wished to put up. The apartment houses were erected, and then this five-foot house was put directly in front of them, and one of the houses has been occupied by the family of the owner.

Frequently, even where the space is not limited the purse is, and many are the story-and-a-half cottages with rooms a good deal abridged in regard to side-walls and ceilings, on the upper part of the story or upstairs. You have seen them and so have we all, where the side-wall is perhaps four feet in height, and then comes a slope on one or both sides to the ceiling, which to the casual observer seems utterly incapable of artistic or comfortable furnishing; but these rooms with skillful management may be made to look quite attractive. Here, for instance, is one about twelve feet long by fifteen in width. The side-walls are only about four feet high and then slope to the ceiling, which is correspondingly curtailed. There are two windows and these are both in the end. This leaves a space either side of the windows, and this space may for a

few feet be made into closets for clothing, or to hold the commode; a post put in at the right place extends to the ceiling, and this forms a basis to which light lumber may be nailed, or the spaces may be set apart by using a two-paneled screen, put on hinges. Now, having this space settled, the walls of the room are capable of some decoration: use a dado on the side-walls, and then for the slanting space from side to ceiling use a paneled paper, or panel it off by using border of the right width; or, better still, kalsomine this surface and shade it from a light tint to white as it reaches the ceiling; this may be paneled off by means of a stencil and paint. The ceiling may be either papered or kalsomined. Hang soft curtains at the windows, either lace or dotted Swiss muslin; place the dressing

be parted and draped back gracefully, thus giving an added height to the low side-wall and window. The door is opposite the window, so this gives a place for the bed one side of the door and leaves space for the washstand at its foot; panel pictures are hung over the bed, which is low and light looking. The dressing bureau is placed on the other side of the door, and a seat is built out by the window and upholstered softly with cretonne or something that will harmonize with the rest of the furniture. Several good cushions add to the comfort of this couch, which makes an excellent lounging place. A shelf may be placed for books over the commode and beyond the window. One or two light wicker or other chairs that are small makes quite a cosy and pretty nest of this small

chamber. Indeed, there seem to be so many really artistic ways of disposing of these rooms, that are usually anything but artistic, that I could wish more of our house-wives could know something of their capabilities. They do not require that much expense be placed upon their decoration, but rather that some sense of the fitness of things be exercised, and simple, light furniture be used.

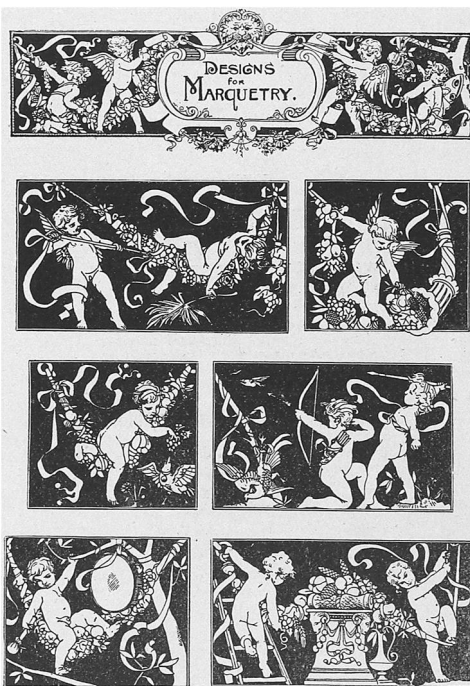
A WINDOW OF PILLOWS.

BERTHA S. ASHTON.

WHILE shopping the other day my eyes rested on a window filled with beautiful pillows of every description. They were so novel that I could not leave the window without going into the store and examining them. Library pillows made of all colored denims, embroidered in conventional designs with white linen, and finished around the edge with a heavy white cord. Two dainty ones of white linen, stamped all over with forget-me-nots in the shape of hearts and finished with a wide, hemstitched ruffle, struck me as particularly fitting for a bride. Then smaller ones of white silk or linen, embroidered with rosebuds and violets, were to be given to the newly arrived little stranger. No more suggestive one in the whole window than the pillow for the medical student. It was of a fine light green linen with a wide ruffle around it. On it was stamped, in the four corners, skulls and cross-bones, two of which were in white and the opposite two in black. It made a very striking pillow, and to me seemed most appropriate.

Then for the college fraternity fellow: Make the pillow of the college color, and in the centre draw a design of his fraternity pin with the Greek letters in it, and embroider it in some color that harmonizes well with the pillow. Last, but not least, came the bicycle pillow, of a dull blue with a heavy dark red cord around it.

It is stamped all over with large wheels and small wheels and wheels of every description, and they are embroidered in red, to match the core. To anyone interested in pillows for home adornment, this window was of great artistic interest, and an education as well.



DESIGNS FOR MARQUETRY INLAY.

bureau between these two windows, a bed on one side of the room and a low couch on the other; hang panel pictures on the low side-walls—this will give them an extra height; one or more rugs will give an added grace to the painted floor.

Another small room with one slant side-wall, with a dormer window on the side below the slant, and a door opposite, is papered with striped paper; the ceiling, kalsomined in some light tint, is bordered with a molding or border suitable to the side decoration. The apex of the dormer has a strong ring of brass fastened where a growing plant in a shell, or a canary in a gilt cage may be hung; from this same point attach two curtains; let them sweep to the top of the window, where they may